

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

On Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Wright, McKenzie, Patrick, Switzer, and G. in. On Circuit Courts—Messrs. Wm. Johnson, J. J. Landrum, Prall, Bruner, and Morrow. On Codes of Practice—Messrs. Gorin, Cleveland, O. P. Johnson, Lilly, and Cook. On County Courts—Messrs. Baker, Benton, J. J. Landrum, Chandler, and Chiles. On Court of Appeals—Messrs. Cleveland, Gorin, Wm. Johnson, Morrow, and Lilly. On Education—Messrs. C. T. Worthington, D. Landrum, Stone, Allan, and Wright. On Executive Affairs—Messrs. Coffey, Bruner, McKenzie, Grainger, and Prall. On Federal Relations—Messrs. Helm, Prall, Harrison, Morrow, and Cochran. On Finance—Messrs. Bots, C. T. Worthington, Switzer, Lilly, and O. P. Johnson. On Geological Survey—Messrs. Gardner, Riffe, Black, J. D. Landrum, and Stone. On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Switzer, Coffey, Lilly, Wm. Johnson, and Wright. On the Judiciary—Messrs. Harrison, Helm, Gorin, Cochran, and Morrow. On Military Affairs—Messrs. J. J. Landrum, Cochran, Dudley, Morrow, and Patrick. On the Penitentiary—Messrs. Grainger, Riffe, Switzer, Chiles, and Allan. On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Dudley, Helm, Chandler, Prall, and Cardwell. On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Chiles, Coffey, Cardwell, Garriott, and O. P. Johnson. On Public Buildings—Messrs. Switzer, Cook, Chiles, Hammond, and Chandler. On Religion—Messrs. Riffe, Bruner, Hammond, Gardner, and Coffey. On Revised Statutes—Messrs. Bruner, Cochran, Dudley, Baker, and Benton. On Sinking Fund—Messrs. Helm, Cleveland, Garriott, W. J. Worthington, and Allan.

JOINT COMMITTEES

On Banks—Messrs. Cleveland and Grainger. On Enrollments—Messrs. Coffey, Garriott, and Goggin. On the Library—Messrs. Garriott and Patrick. On Public Offices—Messrs. Black and Wm. J. Worthington.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

On Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Stone, Rodgers, Reynolds, Fisher, McGrew, Bruce, and Parrott. On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Webb, Wolford, Gray, Harlan, Stout, Buckner, and Roark. On Claims—Messrs. Conklin, Bush, Woolfolk, Murphy, Wright, Connor, and Wilson. On the Judiciary—Messrs. McHenry, Bijur, Corbin, Buckner, Robert T. Davis, Sims, and Bradley. On Religion—Messrs. Wilson, Beales, Jackson Veatch, Moore, Gregory, Riggs, and Baker. On Ways and Means—Messrs. Varnon, Potter, Oglesvie, Priest, Hudson, Wood, and Wesley. On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Draffin, Vannatter, Harris, Russell, W. H. Gardner, Calhoun, and Fennie. On Education—Messrs. Poindester, Traube, Lemon, Carlisle, Rodman, Corbett, and Cockrell. On Military Affairs—Messrs. Wolford, Hinckman, Russell, Patten, Rousseau, Covington, and Burdett. On Expenditures of the Board of Internal Improvement—Messrs. Covington, Hawthorn, Huffer, Degman, Shepard, Barber, and Moore. On the Penitentiary—Messrs. McMillan, Young, Gault, Rodman, Ford, Cockrell, and Duval. On Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Young, Priest, Vannatter, Balow, Kennedy, Parrott, and Williams. On Sinking Fund—Messrs. Bush, Josiah Veech, Armstrong, Myers, Wood, Woolfolk, and Potter. On Banks—Messrs. Bell, Josiah Veech, Traube, McMillan, and Lawrence. On Library—Messrs. Calhoun, Robert T. Davis, W. H. Gardner, Anderson, and Connor. On Printing—Messrs. Hawthorn, Craycroft, Yandell, Stroube, and Reynolds. On Public Offices—Messrs. Fisher, Draffin, Ford, Duval, and Harlan. On Federal Relations—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Owsley, Joseph W. Davis, Bijur, Anderson, and Lawrence. On Court of Appeals—Messrs. Bradley, Sims, Conklin, Webb, and Gatewood. On Circuit Courts—Messrs. Buckner, Corbin, B. E. Lillard, and McDowell. On County Courts—Messrs. Gatewood, Corbett, Bruce, Hodges, and Murphy. On Revised Statutes—Messrs. Harlan, Sims, Conklin, McDowell, and Carlisle. On Codes of Practice—Messrs. Robert T. Davis, McDowell, Bijur, McHenry, and Allen. On Enrollments—Messrs. Faris, Lyon, Yandell, McDaniell, and Lacy. On Corporate Institutions—Messrs. Thomas, Hawthorn, Lillard, Van Seggern, Lemon, Baker, and Carr. On Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Corbin, Craycroft, Patrick, Riggs, William, Francis Gardner, and Witten.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS

AMOUNT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Oct. 29, 1865.

CIRCULAR. The attention of all soldiers and heirs of deceased soldiers, who have claims against the Government, is respectfully invited to the following information: The Legislature of Kentucky has generously made appropriations to supply Agents to attend to the claims of our soldiers who have fallen in the late war, and all soldiers, discharged or otherwise, and the legal heirs of deceased soldiers, will consult their own interest by applying to these Agents, who will promptly attend to their claims with the Government. Col. Chas. D. Pennebaker, Military Agent of Kentucky, residing at Washington City, will promptly present and realize all claims of Kentucky soldiers free of charge. He is prepared to furnish blank forms of all descriptions, and will cheerfully give information as to the proper manner of making out accounts. By applying to him the soldier will save the expense of sending his claims to Washington City, he is daily in communication with the Disbursing and Auditing Departments, which enables him at once to remedy any deficiency that may arise in their claims. Local Claim Agents, of course, expect compensation for their time and labor, and the soldier, by employing them, in addition to the expense, is employing a remote medium of communication with the Departments at Washington, necessarily attended with delay. The State has also employed Local Agents at Louisville, Ky., Col. John W. Gault and Col. W. De B. Morell, who will cheerfully render information and assistance to soldiers having claims due them by the Government, free of charge. The U. S. Sanitary Commission, which has been the constant friend of the soldier throughout the rebellion, has established a Claim Agency at Washington, with Local Agents throughout the different States, and the soldier is invited to send his claims to their Agents for collection and settlement of their accounts free of charge. A list of their Agents in Kentucky is herewith attached, and soldiers in this State are requested to call on them for information, viz: E. F. Kinnard, Bowling Green, Ky. John Nelson Brown, Frankfort, Ky. H. B. Burkholder, Louisville, Ky. The soldier is thus furnished with good and reliable Agents to enable him to hasten the settlement due them by the Government, and they are earnestly solicited to employ them without charge. By order of the Government: D. W. LINDSEY, Adjutant General of Kentucky.

Frankfort Assembly Ball Club. THE OLD ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB OF Frankfort, Ky., having been reorganized, will give a series of FOUR BALLS at the Capital Hotel on the following Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock: Wednesday, December 13, 1865. Wednesday, December 27, 1865. Wednesday, January 10, 1866. Wednesday, January 24, 1866. E. H. TAYLOR, President. GEO. W. MONROE, Secretary.

J. M. GRAY, Dental Surgeon, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON MAIN STREET dec'd Frankfort, Ky.

SENATE DIRECTORY.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1865.

Hon. R. T. Jacob, Sp'kr. No. 12, Capital Hotel. A. S. Allan. No. 1. J. M. Harlan's. R. T. Baker. No. 82, Capital Hotel. M. M. Benton. No. 54, Capital Hotel. N. R. Black. No. 24, Capital Hotel. William S. Bots. No. 24, Capital Hotel. John B. Bruner. No. 74, Capital Hotel. Thos. P. Cardwell. J. C. Hendricks'. Joseph H. Chandler. Mrs. S. H. Sneed's. W. T. Chiles. J. C. Hendricks'. F. L. Cleveland. Mrs. Harlan's. Thomas B. Cochran. Dr. H. Rodman's. Ben. S. Coffey. Mrs. S. H. Sneed's. Milton J. Cook. W. H. Gray's. A. D. Cosby. Mr. Harover's. Wm. A. Dudley. Gen. Peter Dudley. W. W. Gardner. No. 87, Capital Hotel. Evan M. Garriott. Mrs. Welch's. Lucien B. Goggin. No. 66, Capital Hotel. Jas. W. Gorin. Mrs. Scott's. William H. Grainger. No. 90, Capital Hotel. W. W. Hammond. Mr. Harover's. James Harrison. L. Crutcher's. John L. Helm. Mrs. Evans'. O. P. Johnson. J. C. Hendricks'. Wm. B. Johnson. S. I. M. Major's. Henry C. Lilly. W. H. Gray's. John J. Landrum. No. 64, Capital Hotel. D. Landrum. L. Crutcher's. W. W. McKenize. Jerome Weitzell's. Thomas Z. Morrow. W. H. Gray's. Elijah Barber. Mrs. Graham's. John A. Prall. No. 15, Capital Hotel. George C. Riffe. L. Crutcher's. B. W. Switzer. Mrs. Welch's. Philip Switzer. At home. C. T. Worthington. L. Crutcher's. Wm. J. Worthington. Mrs. Graham's. Geo. Wright. J. C. Hendricks'. Dr. J. R. Hawkins, Clerk of the Senate, J. Switzer's.

HOUSE DIRECTORY.

H. Taylor, Speaker. Mrs. Wingate's. Alfred Allen. No. 29, Capital Hotel. Wm. B. Anderson. W. H. Gray's. J. M. Armstrong. No. 88, Capital Hotel. Geo. W. Bullock. J. C. Hendricks'. Elijah C. Baker. Absent. Lander Barber. Absent. William Beales. L. Crutcher's. Joshua F. Bell. No. 64, Capital Hotel. Martin Bijur. Mrs. Scott's. Willis K. Bradley. Mr. Harover's. James Deen. Mr. Reddick's. P. H. C. Beckner. Mrs. Scott's. W. P. D. Bush. Mrs. Major's. D. J. Burchett. Mrs. Graham's. Isaac Calhoun. Mr. Harover's. Geo. W. Carlisle. J. J. Quinn's. D. R. Carr. Reddick's. Benj. F. Cockrell. Mrs. Welch's. W. C. Connor. Jacob Switzer's. W. G. Goggin. Jas. Watson's. Thomas H. Corbett. Dr. Vandalingham's. James M. Corbin. L. Crutcher's. Wm. H. Covington. Mr. Harover's. Chas. R. Craycroft. M. B. Chinn's. Joseph W. Davis. Mrs. Scott's. Robert T. Davis. No. 62, Capital Hotel. P. D. Degman. No. 81, Capital Hotel. John D. Duval. L. Crutcher's. W. P. Duval. L. Crutcher's. Chas. R. Faris. W. H. Gray's. James W. Finne. No. 67, Capital Hotel. William Fisher. Jas. Watson's. James P. Ford. Merriweather's, No. 9. Francis Gardner. Absent. W. H. Gardner. Merriweather's Hotel. John J. Gatewood. Mrs. Welch's. W. Gault. No. 10, Capital Hotel. John M. Gray. Reddick's. Richard Gregory. Mrs. Cook's. James Harlan, Jr. At home. H. G. Harris. Mrs. Johnson's. Jacob Hawthorne. No. 82, Capital Hotel. James R. Hindman. No. 59, Capital Hotel. Wm. S. Hodges. Mrs. Welch's. R. C. Hudson. Absent. Burton W. S. Huffer. Jerome Weitzell's. Urian E. Kennedy. Mrs. Graham's. Moses B. Lacy. Mrs. Scott's. J. Fry Lawrence. No. 52, Capital Hotel. Geo. W. Lemon. No. 72, Capital Hotel. D. L. Lillard. Mrs. Major's. P. A. Lyon. Jerome Weitzell's. Wm. McDaniell. J. C. Hendricks'. John B. McDowell. M. B. Chinn's. Milton McKee. Mrs. Harlan's. Henry D. McHenry. No. 4, Capital Hotel. John F. McMillan. Jacob Switzer's. Wm. J. Moore. J. C. Hendricks'. Daniel Murphy. Absent. Lewis Myers. J. J. Quinn's. Hugh Newell. Mrs. Garrard's. John W. Oglesvie. L. Crutcher's. J. Q. Owsley. Mrs. Evans'. W. E. Perrot. Mrs. Sneed's. Reuben Patrick. Mrs. Harlan's. J. C. Patten. W. H. Gray's. Geo. Poindester. Mrs. Welch's. Pleasant J. Potter. At home. Geo. M. Priest. No. 63, Capital Hotel. John H. Reynolds. Reddick's. John B. Riggs. J. C. Hendricks'. M. J. Roark. Absent. Jesse H. Rodman. M. B. Chinn's. John Russell. Mrs. Graham's. F. S. Shephard. J. C. Hendricks'. Fenton Sims. Absent. A. M. Stout. Mrs. Scott's. John R. Stroube. Mrs. Cook's. John R. Thomas. No. 4, Capital Hotel. Theodore Thompson. L. Crutcher's. B. F. Traube. No. 55, Capital Hotel. Isaac C. Vannatter. Mrs. Welch's. Henry C. Vannatter. No. 86, Capital Hotel. Henry C. Vannatter. No. 20, Capital Hotel. Jackson Veatch. W. H. Gray's. Josiah Veech. No. 70, Capital Hotel. Isaac N. Webb. No. 54, Capital Hotel. M. J. Williams. Mrs. Welch's. James Wilson. No. 58, Capital Hotel. Geo. H. Witten. J. C. Hendricks'. Frank L. Wollord. L. Crutcher's. James Wood. M. C. Chinn's. Joseph B. Wollord. Mrs. Scott's. Haydon S. Wright. Harover's. John A. Yandell. J. C. Hendricks'. Bryan R. Young. M. B. Chinn's. Edwin Thomas, Clerk. No. 81, Capital Hotel. Jas. W. Tate, Asst. Clk. Mrs. Welch's. H. A. Rapier, Sergeant-at-Arms. M. B. Chinn's. J. A. Crittenden, Doorkeeper, at home. L. W. McKee, Clerk of Committee on Enrollments, Mrs. Wingate's. Henry Crittenden, Page. At home. B. T. Rapier, Page. M. B. Chinn's. Russell Speed, Page. At home. Brent Moore, Page. At home.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS

AMOUNT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Oct. 29, 1865.

CIRCULAR. The attention of all soldiers and heirs of deceased soldiers, who have claims against the Government, is respectfully invited to the following information: The Legislature of Kentucky has generously made appropriations to supply Agents to attend to the claims of our soldiers who have fallen in the late war, and all soldiers, discharged or otherwise, and the legal heirs of deceased soldiers, will consult their own interest by applying to these Agents, who will promptly attend to their claims with the Government. Col. Chas. D. Pennebaker, Military Agent of Kentucky, residing at Washington City, will promptly present and realize all claims of Kentucky soldiers free of charge. He is prepared to furnish blank forms of all descriptions, and will cheerfully give information as to the proper manner of making out accounts. By applying to him the soldier will save the expense of sending his claims to Washington City, he is daily in communication with the Disbursing and Auditing Departments, which enables him at once to remedy any deficiency that may arise in their claims. Local Claim Agents, of course, expect compensation for their time and labor, and the soldier, by employing them, in addition to the expense, is employing a remote medium of communication with the Departments at Washington, necessarily attended with delay. The State has also employed Local Agents at Louisville, Ky., Col. John W. Gault and Col. W. De B. Morell, who will cheerfully render information and assistance to soldiers having claims due them by the Government, free of charge. The U. S. Sanitary Commission, which has been the constant friend of the soldier throughout the rebellion, has established a Claim Agency at Washington, with Local Agents throughout the different States, and the soldier is invited to send his claims to their Agents for collection and settlement of their accounts free of charge. A list of their Agents in Kentucky is herewith attached, and soldiers in this State are requested to call on them for information, viz: E. F. Kinnard, Bowling Green, Ky. John Nelson Brown, Frankfort, Ky. H. B. Burkholder, Louisville, Ky. The soldier is thus furnished with good and reliable Agents to enable him to hasten the settlement due them by the Government, and they are earnestly solicited to employ them without charge. By order of the Government: D. W. LINDSEY, Adjutant General of Kentucky.

Gray & Todd, MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY., Dealers in FINE GROCERIES. PURE OLD WHISKY, BRANDIES, WINE, GIN, VINEGAR, &c., &c. CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PRESERVES, FRUITS, PICKLES, TOYS, CONFECTIONERIES. dec'd

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$1,500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that THOMAS JENKINS, ANTHONY SMITH, and JOHN BISHOP, on the 19th of August, 1865, in the county of Woodford, robbed and assaulted in an aggravated manner, Benj. Martin and Faulty Johnson, of said county, and did also commit the crime of robbery and rape upon the person of Mrs. Gray, Mercer county, and they now are fugitives from justice and going at large: Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Thomas Jenkins, Anthony Smith, and John Bishop, and their delivery to the jailer of Woodford or Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 5th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JAMES M. BRYANT did, on the 15th day of April, 1865, kidnap and carry John Washburn, in Morgan County, Ky., and has fled from justice: Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said JAMES M. BRYANT, and his delivery to the jailer of Morgan County, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 9th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that one JOHN SANDERS stands indicted by the Grand Jury of the county of Washington, Osborne, committed on the 31st of Oct., 1865, in Grant county, and said Samuel Anderson is now a fugitive from justice going at large: Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said JOHN SANDERS and his delivery to the jailer of Grant County, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that WM. J. GRAY, Jr., did, on the 31st day of Sept., 1865, murder Policeman Edward Ward, while in the custody of his County Jail, in the city of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice: Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said WM. J. GRAY, Jr., and his delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof, and one hundred dollars for each additional known murderer or murderers to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of October, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that WM. J. GRAY, Jr., did, on the 31st day of Sept., 1865, murder Policeman Edward Ward, while in the custody of his County Jail, in the city of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice: Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said WM. J. GRAY, Jr., and his delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof, and one hundred dollars for each additional known murderer or murderers to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 19th day of Oct., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN and ROBERT WILKINSON, of the county of Estill, State of Kentucky, did, on the 29th day of October, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill one JOHN WILKINSON, and they have fled from justice and are going at large: Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of the said John and Robert Wilkison, and their delivery to the jailer of Estill county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 5th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN and ROBERT WILKINSON, of the county of Estill, State of Kentucky, did, on the 29th day of October, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill one JOHN WILKINSON, and they have fled from justice and are going at large: Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of the said John and Robert Wilkison, and their delivery to the jailer of Estill county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 5th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JACOB GILNER stands indicted in the Clay Circuit Court for the murder of William Clark, and that said Jacob Gilner has fled from justice, and is now going at large: Therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Jacob Gilner, and his delivery to the jailer of Clay county within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that SAMUEL ANDERSON stands indicted in the Grant Circuit Court for the murder of Washington Osborne, committed on the 31st of Oct., 1865, in Grant county, and said Samuel Anderson is now a fugitive from justice going at large: Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said SAMUEL ANDERSON and his delivery to the jailer of Grant County, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that SAMUEL ANDERSON stands indicted in the Grant Circuit Court for the murder of Washington Osborne, committed on the 31st of Oct., 1865, in Grant county, and said Samuel Anderson is now a fugitive from justice going at large: Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said SAMUEL ANDERSON and his delivery to the jailer of Grant County, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JAMES LAWSON stands indicted in the Mercer Circuit Court for murdering one Bab Bosley, of Mercer County, and the said James Lawson has fled from justice and is now going at large: Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said JAMES LAWSON and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer County, within twelve months from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that BEN. JOHNSON, of the county of Hart, did, on the 6th day of November, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill Samuel Mansfield, of said county, and he is now a fugitive from justice, going at large: Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Ben. Johnson and his delivery to the jailer of Hart county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that BEN. JOHNSON, of the county of Hart, did, on the 6th day of November, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill Samuel Mansfield, of said county, and he is now a fugitive from justice, going at large: Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Ben. Johnson and his delivery to the jailer of Hart county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that ROBERT G. TURNER did, in November, 1865, in the county of Logan, murder one E. C. Turner, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large: Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Robert G. Turner, and his delivery to the jailer of Logan county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

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THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 28, 1865.

No Government upon earth ever p-
sented such strange inconsistencies as does that
of the United States. The Secretary of State
has just published to the world the ratifica-
tion by three-fourths of the States of the Con-
stitutional Amendment, and declares that it
is now a part of the Constitution. For the
purpose of making the required number of
States, he has included the *bogus* State of
West Virginia, a State made in direct violation
of a plain prohibition of the Constitution, and
also eight Southern States lately in rebellion,
and whose duly accredited delegates to Con-
gress have been excluded from seats in that
body, and their State organizations wholly
ignored.

Thus the anomalous spectacle is presented
of counting these Southern States to make up
the requisite number to ratify the Constitu-
tional Amendment, when at the same time
their authority to participate in the ordinary
legislation of the country is wholly denied.
They are competent to participate in the
change of the organic law of the land, but
incompetent to aid in the passage of the most
unimportant act of Congress. They are recog-
nized as States for the purpose of amending
the Constitution, but at the same time they
are denied any of the benefits of the instru-
ment so amended. Was there ever such an
outrage perpetrated in this or in any other
country? Is it not a burlesque upon a con-
stitutional government? These Southern States
are denied the privilege of an organized
Territory, although the most of its inhabi-
tants may consist of Indians, grizzly bears,
and buffaloes, and yet they are held altogeth-
er competent to participate in the amendment
of the organic law of the land. As Territo-
ries their delegates would be entitled to seats
in Congress, though not entitled to vote or
participate in the discussions. Even this privi-
lege has been denied to the delegates from
these Southern States, but the more important
privilege has been accorded to them of partici-
pating in the amendment of a Constitution for
the *bogus* States, but in which they find no
guarantees for themselves or their citizens,
though subject to all the burdens which it
imposes. They are neither *fish, flesh, nor
fowl*. They are not *States*, nor are they *Terri-
tories*. These are the *politico military* organi-
zations upon whose ratification Mr. Seward
has declared to the country the adoption of
the Constitutional Amendment. Can any-
thing be more anomalous, not to say mon-
strous.

But these are not the only difficulties to be
met with in this great *mare ignota*. The
President himself is a citizen of one of these
nondescript organizations. We understand
that the Radicals are scanning closely the title
of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, and it
will not be difficult, upon the theory which
excludes the Southern delegates from seats in
Congress, to oust him from the presidential
chair. The logic of events may take a turn
in this direction; who can tell? We are in
the midst of a revolution, bloodless now, it is
true, but no less a revolution. No man, from
present appearances, can prescribe its bound-
aries, or foretell whether its billowing waves
may flow. If, upon a similar occasion, the
national councils of one of the most enlight-
ened nations in Europe could *decree* that "there
was no God," we do not see why the Con-
gress may not *revolve* that there is no Presi-
dent. The Fenians are not the only excited
people in this country. Their organization
does not contain all the ambitious men in the
United States. We see from telegraphic re-
ports that Senator Sumner has already thrown
down the gauntlet. It was a bold challenge,
and one that we had no objection to seeing.
It is from the right source and by the right man.
The irrepressible conflict is not yet over, and,
if we are not greatly mistaken, the Massa-
chusetts Senator has at last found his match,
and he will ere long hear, and heed too, the
word, halt! We say, if it must be, "lay on,
McDuff, and d—d be he who first cries hold,
enough!"

We stand ready, in our feeble way, to back
the President, as do, we have no doubt, three-
fourths of the people of this State. It is the
duty of every patriot to strengthen the hands
of Andrew Johnson in this, as in all other
attacks upon his purpose of restoration.
Though his policy may not meet with our full
approbation, yet it is the best that has been
proposed from any quarter, with any assur-
ance of success, and we may say, further, the
best condition of the country, could be
successfully carried.

We cannot see how it is possible for the
President to abandon the South, inasmuch as
every State lately in rebellion has complied
with all his requisitions, and that too in good
faith; and we cannot for a moment doubt his
intention to redeem every promise and pledge
he has made to the Southern people. We
have confidence in his ability to do so, and we
trust he will not shrink from so important a
duty to his own honor and his country's
good.

Col. John O'Fallon, one of the oldest,
wealthiest, and most respected citizens of St.
Louis, died on last Sunday week. He has be-
queathed about one million of dollars to the
cause of education and science.

REORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Editor Yeoman: We have observed the course
of your paper since the date of its revival with
much pleasure. The position assumed by it,
with regard to the organization of the party
in the State in opposition to the revolutionists
gives us peculiar gratification. In the very
nature of the case, there can now be put two
parties in Kentucky. Party lines are now well
defined in the Northern States. Upon the
one side is the Radical party, assuming the
misnomer of "Union," headed by Sumner,
Wilson, Chase, Thad. Stevens & Co.; upon
the other side is the Democratic party. Be-
tween these parties the people of Kentucky
must choose. The idea of organizing or per-
petuating a third party in this State, with no
national organization with which to act, and
no object beyond mere local consideration, is
absurd. What name the party bears is of no
concern to thoughtful men. True, there are
very many good men in Kentucky to whom
in former days the name of "Democrat" was
odious in the extreme—as was the term
"Whig" to others; but the issue of those days
have passed away. Would that they were
still alive. Parties have been reorganized—
new issues have been forced upon the country
and must be met. An overwhelming majority
of the people of Kentucky are on the side of
the Democratic party of the North. Of this
there is no mistake. Thousands of them too
are of those who were members of the old
Whig party, and as a consequence inherited a
hatred for the name of Democrat. But it
must be remembered that the feeling against
the party grew not out of its name, but result-
ed from the measures advocated by the party
which bore the name. These have all passed
into history—the anomalous position of affairs
in this State during the past four years, has
had the effect to obliterate old party organi-
zations, associations, and attachments. We now
find ourselves surrounded by a combination of
circumstances entirely new. We find, further,
that those in the State who have ranged
themselves upon the side of Radicalism are
thoroughly organized and at work. Names
have no terror for them. No recollection of
past differences disturbs the harmony of their
action. Whatever they may have been in days
of yore, they are resolved now to be "homo-
geneous."

Let us profit by their example. Let a
thorough organization of all the elements of
Conservatism in the State be at once effected.
To that end let a convention be called, and
in that convention let all mention of former
opinions be pretermitted. No good can now
result from keeping alive the memory of former
differences. We have to do only with the
present and the future. The only question
to be asked of a man now which can be of
practicable benefit is, "what are your opinions
of the issues now before us?" This no time
to higgles upon names and abstractions. A
great work is before us; a work which re-
quires perfect unanimity. We are bound
in the nature of things to co-operate with the
Democratic party of the nation, and we can
only do so effectually by assuming its name.
We shall want a representation in the delibera-
tion of its national conventions. We
want our voice heard, and that it shall be
potent. Then let us, like rational men, draw
a veil over the past; remember it only to
profit by its errors, and organize for the com-
ing conflict; and let us say at once that, inas-
much as the only national organization with
which we have community of sentiment is the
Democratic party, therefore we are Democrats.

The writer was in former days a Democrat,
hence he has nothing of that hereditary horror
of the name. In the memorable contest of
1860 he was a supporter of Mr. Douglas for
the Presidency; later he was identified with
the marriage of the Douglas and Bell men
of the State, and became a Union Democrat;
was always a devoted Union man, and depre-
cated the attempted secession of the South
as much as any man could; favored the pro-
secution of the war for the "preservation of the
Union and the Constitution;" but always re-
pudiated the perversion of the war for the
Union into a crusade upon the institutions of
the country; hence became a "Conservative."
If the party opposed to the measures of radical-
ism in the country were called "Conservative,"
"Whig," or "what-not," he would cordially
co-operate with it and wear its name. Such we
cannot but believe is the feelings of the con-
servative men of the State. Then let a con-
vention be called, and let the Democratic
party in Kentucky be organized; let none of
our strength be frittered away by petty fac-
tions and aimless jealousies and quibbles
with regard to the names and sentiments of
days gone by. We have, perhaps, differed
for you upon some things during the past
four years; that difference no longer exists.
Whether you have come to us or we have
gone to you should certainly be no ground of
quarrel between us; it is enough that we are
agreed. We give you the right hand of fel-
lowship; asking no questions, we ask no more
from you. Your views as to the necessity
of a speedy and thorough party organization
meet our hearty approbation, and shall re-
ceive our warmest support.

[For the Yeoman.]
AMNESTY OATH—PATENT RIGHT CITIZENS.
When we look back at the course pursued
by the President and the military in recon-
structing the Southern States, as it is called,
the high-handed usurpations with which the
thing has been done, and reflect that every
man from Tennessee and the other slave States,
except from the border States, now claiming
seats in Congress do so under these bogus
State governments, we pray from the very
bottom of our heart that not a mother's son
of them may be admitted into Congress.

A little time and the people will find out
that all this State-making is outside of Presi-
dential powers, that it has not the expansive
claim of a military necessity to justify it,
nor a necessity as a means to put down a
rebellion; but is in itself rebellion, revolution,
usurpation, if not treason on the part of those
engaged in it.

While the war was going on people were
not allowed to discuss Presidential doings,
and any suggestions that the President was
not immaculate put a man at once under the
ban and entitled him to a place in a military
prison to be fed at government expense, and
the people have not been kept posted as to
what has been going on.

When West Virginia was made Mr. Lin-
coln said it was not done in pursuance of the
Constitution of the United States, but as it
increased the power of his party he would
sign the bill passed by Congress admitting
that State.

Now nobody but a black republic can
would ever have attempted to justify such
an act on such grounds. The thing was done,
the Constitution violated, and members
elected from the bogus State of West Virginia
were admitted to seats in Congress; they
voted for submitting the Constitutional Amend-
ment to the people, and the Legislature of this
bogus State passed the act adopting it.

Through the protection given by the Presi-
dent and military to those engaged in despoil-
ing the old State of Virginia she has been
dismembered; enough of her territory and
population taken from her to make a respect-
able State, without her consent, in acknowl-
edged violation of the authority given to Con-
gress or the President by the Constitution.

We have had ratifications of the amend-
ment by the bogus Legislatures of Tennessee,
Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Arkansas,
and Florida. These States had nothing to
do with submitting the question of the amend-
ment, and the persons who claim to be the
Legislators of these States, their rights, tested
by law, would have nothing to do with voting
for the adoption of the amendment.

The truth is to despoil the Southern people
of their slaves, to deprive them of the sover-
eignty which belongs to their States, to make
a centralized power at Washington which
may control State action in a way never con-
templated or intended by the makers of the
Union, and is the deliberate purpose of the
party in power.

They knew that at the end of the rebellion
their purpose could not be carried out, if the
seceded States were allowed to go on in the
the Union as before the rebellion. Hence
the invention of the amnesty oaths, requiring
every man in the given States, before he
could vote, hold office, or exercise any civil
functions, to swear to uphold what the Presi-
dent had proclaimed about the abolition of
slavery, and all else he might determine to
do in relation thereto and all that Congress
had done, no odds what. Every man should
swear to go against the existing and estab-
lished Constitution and Government of his
State and to sustain the President's purpose
to subvert the same, else be considered by
the fact that he had been in rebellion, or lived
in the State where rebellion was attempted,
as having forfeited all his rights.

Presidential proclamations—martial laws—
military departments—and orders from "these
headquarters"—suspension of the writ of habeas
corpus—provisional governors, and orders
from them for elections by the military,
under the supervision of the bayonets, would
let in none to vote but the "amnesties," and
the whole thing would be consummated—the
negro made free, the Constitutional Amend-
ment confirming his freedom, and black repub-
licans left with the glory and honor of having
done it all.

We have read of the thumb-screw and
rack, the inquisition, the bastille and guillotine,
the tower of London and the committees of
public safety, the laws of Judge Lynch and
Secession, peaceable and forcible, but these
have all fallen before the "amnesty" invention
of black republicanism.

If a man hereafter commits a mail robbery
or does any other act against the authority
of the United States it will be good ground to
put the State in which the act was done into
a territorial attitude, to put the people under
a provisional governor, suspend the writ of
habeas corpus, organize a military depart-
ment, proclaim martial law, and tender an
"amnesty" oath, and, better than all, let only
those who will take it make a new State
Government.

This new State Government will be made
by our friends of course, and will go in to sus-
tain our party and its plans.

What short-sighted mortals the framers of
the Constitution of the United States were
that they did not think of this *amnesty* pro-
ject—what a means to put down a rebellion
and "to preserve the Union with all the dignity,
equality, and rights of the several States unim-
paired." (Crittenden's resolutions)

The dignity exhibited by this amnesty pro-
ceedings is a wonderful one—it catches up rag,
tag, and bob-tail, and makes good voting citi-
zens of them, and qualifies them for offices;
it levels down the aristocratic gentry whose
State constitutions excluded the gentlemen
we have named from voting and from office—it
frees the negro, and puts him on an equality
with the white man.

It lets "the world and all the rest of man-
kind know"—that the President of the United
States means to show that his powers are not
limited—that he can take away the Constitu-
tion of a State, take away all rights from her
citizens, reorganize and reconstruct at plea-
sure, and, while doing it, amuse himself and
party and deride all opposed to them by pre-
scribing a form of oath to be taken, which, at
one and the same time, swears a man there-
after "faithfully to support, protect, and de-
fend the Constitution of the United States,
and the Union of the States thereunder, and
to abide by, and faithfully support, all acts of
Congress passed during the rebellion, and all
proclamations of the President made during
the rebellion, having references to slaves, so
long and so far as not modified by him or
Congress thereafter."

What perversion of right, what mockery
over the solemnity of oaths, to ask a decent
man to swear to support the Constitution of
the United States, and the actings and doings
of the Black Republican party at the same
time. It is said on higher than the Presi-
dent's authority that "a man cannot serve two
masters at the same time—he cannot serve
God and the devil and be true to both."

Any one who supports the Constitution of
the United States, must condemn many of
the acts of Congress passed during the rebel-
lion, and all the proclamations of the Presi-
dent made about slavery.

Tell it not amongst the nations of the earth
—breathe it not in a land of Constitutions,
that such oaths can be required for any pur-
pose—an oath which ignores the Courts of
Justice entirely, and places acts of Congress
above the Constitution. For the acts of Con-
gress must be sustained, though directly against
the Constitution, and acts of Congress and
Presidential proclamations about slavery must
be upheld though declared void by the Courts
of Justice.

Men who have taken that oath are aiding
the President and his party to overturn State
Constitutions, and make new ones—to make
amendments to the Constitution of the United
States abolishing slavery, and placing the ne-
gro on equality with the white man.

Are these new patent oath-clad citizens
made by the President of the United States
the men, are the Constitutions they make, the
States they form, the Legislatures they elect,
the amendments to the Constitution of the
United States such Legislatures ratify, that
Kentucky is bound to respect and obey? If
yes, then are we the slaves of a party—the
servants of a faction, no longer citizens of the
United States and the several States, only
bound to obey the Constitution and laws made
in pursuance thereof, but we are the mere
serfs of Andy Johnson, Sumner, Wilson, & Co.,
for we are obeying them entirely.

The amendment to the Constitution was
not submitted by a vote of two-thirds of both
Houses of the Congress of the United States.
It will not be ratified by three-fourths of the
lawfully elected and constituted Legisla-
tures of the States.

The Black Republicans have overthrown
States and reconstructed them by force—they
are remodelling the Constitution and the
Union, by means as contrary to good faith as
could possibly be practiced.

The whole matter rests with the people of
the United States. If they throw away con-
stitutional liberty—if they permit State pow-
er, the only check on a consolidated Empire
at Washington to be prostrated, there will be
none to blame but themselves. They may
think the cause of freedom has been promoted
by the forced liberation of slaves, but they will
soon learn that the same party who freed the
negro against the owner's consent have the
white man and negro both enslaved to a gov-
ernment moved by the mere will of party and
not by fixed laws.

OLD KENTUCKY.
If the conservative people of the country de-
cide to resist the misfortune with which all
are threatened, they must forget former differ-
ences and unite firmly in opposition against the
common enemy. They have still the strength, if
they will but determine to use it. That they
seem little inclined to do so, is, we regret to say,
but too true at the present time. Outside of
Kentucky there is no such thing as a united
opposition to the progress of Radicalism. Here
we have had all former differences, and Demo-
crats and Whigs stand side by side ready to do
all that can be done to save a country fast hasten-
ing to destruction. As far as State action can
contribute to that end they will contribute to it.

The above extract from a very able article
in the Lexington Observer and Reporter—that
staunch old Whig organ—meets our unquali-
fied indorsement, and we will contribute to
perpetuate and extend the present happy
agreement between former political opponents,
so far as our ability permits, and to build up
a grand conservative party, against which the
factious that are now ruining the country shall
strive in vain.

LETTER FROM HON. W. A. DUDLEY.
SENATE CHAMBER, Dec. 19.
Editor of Frankfort Commonwealth:

Sir—I am not in the habit of troubling myself
with efforts to correct newspaper misrepresenta-
tions of my course, but your paper of this morn-
ing contains an article of the subject of Contested
Elections which, in justice to the Committee on
Privileges and Elections in the Senate, I feel
bound to notice.

You stated that "it is the politics of the mem-
ber whose seat is in dispute which settles the
matter. This is evident from the fact that in
every case in dispute, no matter what the judg-
ment of the Committee might be, the seat of the
Union member has been declared vacant."
The very number of your paper which contains
this statement, has the following in its report of
the proceedings in the Senate on yesterday:

"Mr. Dudley—Privileges and Elections—Re-
ported in the case of Col. Love vs. O. P. John-
son to the effect that Mr. Johnson do hold his
seat. Adopted."

If you will take the trouble to look at the re-
port in the case of O. P. Johnson you will find
that there was considerable evidence before the
Committee of military interference in behalf of
Mr. Johnson before and during the election; but
the Committee, in view of the fact that a full
average vote was polled in the district, that those
voters who presented themselves at the polls and
actually insisted on their right to vote were ad-
mitted to vote, and that the soldiers stationed at
the polls generally abstained from interfering
with the voters, recommended that the sitting
Senator be confirmed in his seat, and the report
was concurred in without a dissenting voice.

With these facts before you it is very aston-
ishing that you should have ventured the assertion
to which I call your attention.

I am, &c.,
W. A. DUDLEY.

MAXIMILIAN'S DECREES.—Two important de-
crees have recently been issued by Maximilian,
one of them extending for fifteen days, from the
29th of November, the time in which the soldiers
of President Juarez laying down their arms were
to be granted amnesty, and the other ordering a
general draft for the army throughout Mexico.
The work of drafting the soldiers of the future
government of the empire having been completed,
the fact was announced in an imperial order, and
the official journal was giving the statutes to the
public in daily instalments. Immigrants are
said to be arriving in the country in large num-
bers, and these arrivals Maximilian's friends ad-
duce, among many other things, as evidence of
increasing confidence in the durability of the em-
pire. The United States Consul at Vera Cruz is
recognized by the imperial authorities, his status
happening by some oversight not to have been
affected by the provisions of a law which is sup-
posed to have been enacted purposed to exclude
our representatives.—*Lou. Courier.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD R.
BOLLING as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of
Appeals of Kentucky at the next August election.
dec28 to

We are authorized to announce D. HOWARD
SMITH, Esq. of Scott, as a candidate for Clerk
of the Court of Appeals, at the next August election.
dec20 to

We are authorized to announce W. P. D. BRUSH
of Hancock county, as a candidate for the office of
Clerk of the Court of Appeals at the ensuing Aug-
ust election. dec19 to

We are authorized to announce J. P. BARBOUR
Esq. Clerk of the Washington Circuit Court,
candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Ap-
peals at the ensuing August election. dec13 to

MIRAM LODGE No. 4, OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Have moved their place of meeting from
Main street to Brown's Building, on St. Clair
street. The Lodge meets every second an-
fourth Tuesday in each month at 7 o'clock 1
M.

dec11 to W. FRANKLIN, W. M.

LEAVITT & BEVIS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

Hosiery, Gloves, Underclothing.

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Fancy Worsteds Goods Of Every Description.

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BUYERS WILL FIND IN OUR STOCK MAN-
ufacture makes of the above goods, not to be found
elsewhere.

LEAVITT & BEVIS,

Northwest Cor., 5th and Vine Sts.,

CINCINNATI, O.

dec43m

PIANO.

(Soft and Loud.)

Never was this beautiful expression mor-
properly applied to an instrument than to
Kraushaar & Co's Piano.

The attributes, piano and forte, most beau-
tifully harmonize with their nature, for the
are both soft and loud.

This instrument possesses the sweetest an-
d mellowest, and yet the most voluminous
most powerful, and richest tone of any pian-
that has yet been made, and so excels all
yes, all, in the following essentials of a per-
fect piano-forte, viz.: Elasticity and delicate-
ness of touch, sweetness and evenness of tone,
richness of power, and thorough and elegant
workmanship.

The listener, regardless of his capacity for
judging, stands buried in rapture and aston-
ishment as its Aeolian sweetness bathes his
soul.

The pathos of him who sang

How sweetly sounds each mellow note
(Beneath the moon's pale ray)

When dim zephyrs rise and float,
Like lovers' sighs, away.

must certainly have been inspired by a dream
of the mellifluous tone of this unsurpassed
instrument. We wonder not that this new
manufacturer should excel the old celebrated
firms, since this is an epoch of rapid progress,
and one in which "stagnation is death."

The new celebrated firms had the advan-
tage of the experience and knowledge of their
predecessors; but Kraushaar possesses the ad-
ditional advantage of profiting by their expe-
rience.

Their genius and skill elevated them to
fame and prosperity. Now as Kraushaar stands
unrivaled, let him also enjoy the fruits of his
genius and skill, and let the heart delight to
imbibe the enchanting tones of his unrivaled
Piano.

We commend it to all, and leave it to the
instrument to sing its own eulogy.

Prof. CHARLES SCHAEFFER, Versailles, Ky.

" C. KINKEL, Shelbyville, Ky.

" A. G. SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky.

" WILLIAM MAGNUS, Lexington, Ky.

" C. F. MEYER, Lexington, Ky.

" HENRY SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky.
dec1 dtf

LOST.

DECEMBER 22d, A WATCH GUARD, CON-
sisting of a black gutta percha chain with gold
cross, &c., &c., attached.

No one finding the same will be liberally reward-
ed by leaving it at Mrs. BURNLEY'S. dec30 dtf

FOR RENT.

THE FIRST AND SECOND STORIES OF THE
house lately occupied by W. A. Gains and ad-
joining the Post Office. This house was built ex-
pressly for a commercial house and has many con-
venient features for that or any other mercantile business.
It is well adapted for a Provision and Feed Store.
Possession given on the 1st of January if desired.
Price of rent, \$300 per annum.

ORLANDO BROWN, Sr.,
Commonwealth copy. dec28 dtf

NOTICE.

THE FARMERS OF THE COUNTY OF FRANK-
LIN are requested to meet in convention at the
Court House in the city of Frankfort, on Saturday
the 30th day of December, 1865, to take into con-
sideration matters involving the agricultural and
labor in the county. The hour of meeting
is at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. W. SCOTT,
A. W. DUDLEY,
J. C. KINKEL,
A. C. KREYON,
TOM. FARBER,
EDMUND BOTTS,
And others.

KENTUCKY FEMALE COLLEGE,

Shelbyville, Ky.

THE 16TH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS

Institution will commence the 1st Monday in
January, 1866. Pupils received at any time and
charged only from time of entrance.

For further particulars or circular address either
of the Principals, Shelbyville, Ky.

J. W. GODMAN,
J. B. THARP, Principals.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN TO
me that JESSE UNDERWOOD and DAVID
UNDERWOOD stand indicted in the Bath Circuit
Court for the murder of George A. Trumbo, com-
mitted in the county of Bath on the 21st of September
1865, and that said Jesse and David Underwood
have fled from justice and are now going at large;
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby
offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty
Dollars** each for the apprehension of the said
Jesse and David Underwood and their delivery to
the jailer of Bath County within one year from the
date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand and caused the seal of the
Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at
Frankfort this 25th day of December, 1865,
and in the 74th year of the Common-
wealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.</

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.	LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
Morning Express.....	7:45 A. M.	9:50 A. M.
Evening Express.....	5:30 P. M.	7:45 P. M.
FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON.	LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
Morning Express.....	9:30 A. M.	7:45 P. M.
Evening Express.....	5:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.

Stage Departures.

LEAVES.	
Harrodsburg and Danville. (Daily).....	8:30 A. M.
Shelbville. (Daily).....	8:00 A. M.
Georgetown and Paris. (Tri-Weekly).....	10: A. M.
Office at Capital Hotel.	

Office at Capital Hotel.

We ask the attention to a call for a convention of the farmers of the county at the Court-house in the city of Frankfort, on Saturday, the 30th inst. The business of the proposed meeting is of great importance to the farming and other interests of the county, and we hope to see the attendance large.

RIVER MATTERS.—All persons having freight to ship will be gratified to learn of the arrival of the Wren, Capt. Saunders, and our old friend Marsh. Woods, Clerk, direct from Louisville. The shrill whistle of this favorite steamer was heard with much pleasure by the citizens of Frankfort, as it was a proclamation loud that the railroad monopoly was broken up. Cheap groceries and cheap fuel will be most welcome to our people. We recommend all having freight to ship to wait the return of the Wren, from her trip above, as it will afford her accommodating officers great pleasure to receive their favors.

DEATH OF "SIMON SUGGS."—The Montgomery Advertiser of the 5th says: "Bird H. Young, of Tallapoosa county, died last month at his residence in that county. He lived to be nearly seventy years of age. He was a man of generous good heart and many weaknesses in a moral point of view. He was most respectably connected, and at one time possessed of great wealth, which he recklessly wasted. He was the original of the portrait familiar to many thousand readers in the United States under the name of Simon Suggs, whose 'Adventures,' written by the talented Hooper, made a cherished book in the library of every lover of genuine American humor."

THE ESTATE OF MR. LINCOLN.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says that Justice Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, the executor of Mr. Lincoln's estate, reports that Mr. Lincoln left about \$85,000, \$75,000 of which is in fifty-two stocks. He left in Springfield about four thousand dollars' worth of real estate.

E. M. Bruce, Esq., publishes a card denying the statement which has been going the rounds of the newspapers, that he had donated \$100,000 to the Hon. J. C. Breckinridge.

The President has revoked the rewards offered for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, and William G. Cleary.

The following paragraph, from our esteemed correspondent "Pica," should have appeared in his letter, published on the first page of Thursday's Democrat. As it was omitted in its regular position, we give it below:

Yesterday morning the Governor sent in his approval of the bill repealing the expatriation act. This was not looked for. It seemed generally understood that he would return the bill with his veto. He had intimated as much to members. Be it said to his credit, that, upon looking into the matter and carefully considering it, he became convinced of the propriety of the repeal—if not of the unconstitutionality of the act.

The Governor has a clear head, and upon the "paper second thought" generally arrives at correct conclusions; and we will do him the justice to say that we do not doubt but that he always acts from his honest convictions of right.

Upon the announcement of his approval he was greeted by an involuntary round of applause by the House.

The work of restoring the State to the old order of things goes bravely on. There will very soon be no evidences of the terrible war through which we have passed upon the statute book. Let everything be forgiven and forgotten which is unpleasant.

[From the Paris Citizen.]

"R. T. Davis, Esq., who has introduced all the measures toward relieving Confederates of their disabilities, in the Legislature, is from Bourbon County, and a son of the Hon. Garrett Davis."

The above is sent from one of the Louisville papers. Permit me to say it reflects much credit on our Representative and does honor to his head and heart. It shows him to be a gentleman of enlarged and liberal views, coupled with a magnanimity in striking contrast to the illiberal and fanatical of the ultras.

Yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

D. HOWARD SMITH, Esq.—This gentleman, an old friend of ours, is announced to-day as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals. We have known him long, and we, like all others who know him, can give him the warmest personal endorsement. He has every personal quality that can adorn a gentleman. He is able, just, generous, and accomplished, and we may add that his qualifications for the discharge of the duties of the place he seeks are uncommonly great.

It is true that Howard Smith was in the rebellion, but bitterly has he suffered for his error by the loss of all his large property, while he has a wife and ten children upon his hands. Moreover, all his influences in the war were on the side of humanity to prisoners. Many instances have been narrated in which Federal officers were rescued from captivity and suffering by his earnest intercession. The greatest good which he did in this respect procured for him clemency from the Federal Government when he himself became a prisoner.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes as follows:

As Kentucky is the central State of the Union, so she is the center of attraction and interest at present; or, to use a piece of elegant slang, "the cynosure of all eyes." If the United States is (or are) the city of refuge, and the world's fortress of liberty, Kentucky is the citadel of American liberty. The oppressed of the world fly to these States for refuge, and the oppressed of other States may now fly to Kentucky as freedom's safest sanctuary. God bless her! She is at once the keystone of this arch, the savior of the Union, and the bulwark of conservatism.

By the way, one of the most prominent of her erring sons, the Hon. Wm. E. Sims, is about to be pardoned his military interference with him. His papers have passed the Attorney General approved, and only await the President's signature.

The following is the conclusion of the very able report made to the Senate of Kentucky in the case of Harrison Thompson, contesting the right of Doctor Allan to a seat in the Senate from the counties of Clarke and Madison. It will show the frauds and outrages attempted to be perpetrated upon the people of the State, and shows by what vile means the Radicals have attempted to govern freemen. We ask our readers to give this document a careful perusal:

The 29th Senatorial District is composed of the counties of Clarke and Madison. At ordinary elections the first named county is believed to cast about 1,100 votes, and the last about 1,750—making for the whole Senatorial District an average of about 2,850 votes. At the recent Senatorial election but 2,130 votes were cast, of which the counties received 1,341 and Thompson 89, leaving to Allan a majority of 432 upon the vote cast, with a vote of nearly 700 unpolled. The principal deficiency was in the county of Clarke, and it is to the manner in which the election was conducted in that county that we now propose to direct the attention of the Senate.

It appears from the testimony of Wm. C. Simpson, the deputy assessor of the United States for the county of Clarke, that a few days before the August election, he, acting under the instruction of David S. Goodloe, of Lexington, the United States Assessor for the Congressional District, and in conjunction with Dr. Charles Chase, Charles Eginon, James Ogden, Lewis Adams, E. R. Spotswood, and George Jackson (himself a candidate for the House of Representatives at that election), did make out and prepare lists of the names of persons residing in each election precinct of the county, who should not be allowed to vote at the election, and did deliver those lists to one Lieutenant Palmer, then commanding the United States troops stationed in that county, with instructions to suffer no one to vote whose name was inscribed thereon.

The origin of this system of proscription, however, dated far further back. It is stated in the deposition of James H. G. Bush, that at a meeting of those whom he calls "true Union men," held in Frankfort, during the month of May last, and which meeting was held with closed doors, W. L. Neale was nominated as a candidate for Treasurer of the State. The meeting was addressed by General Palmer and others. The speech of General Palmer was correctly reported in the newspapers at the time, but its purport is not remembered by the witness. "Some of the speakers alluded to the fact that martial law ought to be continued in Kentucky, and that rebels and rebel sympathizers ought not to be allowed to vote, and that the military ought to interfere for that purpose; but no resolution to that effect was adopted."

The order of General Palmer, issued just before the election, in direct pursuance of these suggestions, was in the recollection of the Senate. Another order, issued by "Brigadier General J. F. Wade," then commanding the military district of which the county of Clarke formed a part, and dated August 4th, 1863, directs the strict observance of the order of General Palmer; directs a guard to be stationed in the immediate vicinity of the polls at the different precincts, and warns all persons included in General Palmer's list to abstain themselves from the polls on the day of election, on pain of "arrest and trial by military commission."

On the morning of the election, Lieut. Palmer, supported by a squad of armed soldiers, made his appearance at the polls in the town of Winchester, and before any votes had been received, presented to the judges of election a list containing one hundred and twenty-six names of persons who, as it was claimed, would not be allowed to vote under any circumstances. He further stated, that if any one of those persons should attempt to vote, he would be immediately arrested; that he intended to hold the election under the orders of Gen. Palmer, and that if not so held, it should not be held at all. The judges of election thereupon announced that if not suffered to hold the election according to the laws of the State, they would resign their offices, and the polls were closed without any vote being cast. The number of names on the proscribed list at this precinct was eighty-two.

At Blue Ball precinct the soldiers appeared with a list of fifty-nine names, none of whom were allowed to vote. All who voted were sworn, with regard to the decision of the judges upon their qualifications. One voter, an old man, who declared that he had during his whole life been the friend of the Union, but not an abolitionist, was ordered by the soldiers to leave the ground, instantly and was compelled to do so without being allowed to vote.

At Princeton precinct one of the judges, on being presented with a list of six persons, of whom three were soldiers, drew out the order of the Legislature, and declared his purpose to be guided by it alone. The sheriff concurred with him, and both were then arrested by the military, removed from the polls, and new officers appointed in their stead. About one hundred names were proscribed at this precinct.

At Goddard's precinct the soldiers were in attendance with a list of fifty-six persons, of whom it seems, however, about one half were afterwards permitted to vote. One of the judges wished to discontinue the election because of the military interference, but was deterred from doing so by the statement of his coadjutor, made after consultation with the officer in command, that he "would get into trouble" if he did not proceed with the election.

At Kiddleville soldiers were also present at the polls; but if any account is given by the witnesses of their conduct, it has escaped the notice of the committee.

These are all the places at which the polls were open in the county of Clarke at the August election.

It thus appears that in a county voting ordinarily about eleven hundred, more than four hundred names were absolutely disfranchised by the direction of a Deputy Assessor of the United States and half a dozen private individuals, acting under the instructions of an Assessor of the United States resident in another county. It must not be supposed that the persons thus disfranchised, or even a majority of them, were actually disqualified as voters under our election laws. Mr. Simpson, who seems to have been the principal agent in making out the lists, states in his deposition, which is herewith returned, that not only did they contain the names of returned rebel soldiers, but also the names of those "who were considered in word or deed delinquent, and of decided rebel sympathizers." Numerous witnesses testify to the fact that the lists also included the names of many men who had been consistent friends and advocates of the Union, though opposed to the policy of the Administration. How many other voters were deterred from the polls by the conduct of the military, is of course unknown.

In the county of Madison the same policy was pursued, though to a less extent. The majority of the committee did not feel it to be necessary to establish the statement that the election in those counties was neither "free" or "equal," as required by the Constitution. Nor do they feel inclined to speculate as to what the result would have been had there been no military interference with the election. It is sufficient for the Senate to know that the election was unfairly, illegally, and violently carried by the political friends of Mr. Allan. With what would have happened, had it been left entirely conducted by the people, is no concern; but the majority of the committee cannot avoid the observation that unlawful means would hardly have been resorted to for the purpose of electing Mr. Allan unless there was good reason to believe that without them he would be defeated.

The committee were requested by Dr. Allan to state in their report that there was no evidence that the military interference was solicited by him. The majority of the committee cheerfully comply with this request, as there is no such evidence. But, at the same time, they feel compelled to state that, so far as they have been able to ascertain, no fact has been here stated which has been attempted to be controverted by testimony. The witnesses from whose statements they have most largely quoted are the judges and officers of the election.

In view of all the facts, they recommend to the Senate the passage of the following resolutions: 1st. That the election in the 29th Senatorial District, which resulted in the return of A. S. Allan as the Senator elect, was not "free and equal" within the meaning of the Constitution; and 2d. That the seat of A. S. Allan be therefore declared vacant, and the Speaker be directed to issue his warrant according to law for a new election to be held in said District to supply the vacancy.

In view of the proved participation of John M. Palmer, Major General; J. F. Wade, Brigadier General; C. B. Palmer, Lieutenant in the army of the United States; David S. Goodloe, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue of the United States for the 7th Congressional District of Kentucky; and of W. C. Simpson, his deputy for the county of Clarke, in the outrages upon the right of free election in that county, the committee respectfully request the President of the United States to dismiss from office John M. Palmer, Major General; J. F. Wade, Brigadier General; and C. B. Palmer, Lieutenant in the army of the United States; David S. Goodloe, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue of the United States for the 7th Congressional District of Kentucky; and W. C. Simpson, his assistant for the county of Clarke in said District, because of their outrages upon the right of free election in Kentucky.

W. A. DUDLEY,
JOHN L. HELM,
JOS. H. CHANDLER.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

OUR FRANKFORT CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 19, 1865.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS STILL.

MEASURES. Editors: In our letter yesterday we alluded to the report of the committee in relation to the seat of G. P. Johnson, with some expression of surprise at the result. In order that the public may understand the motives which actuated the committee, and to vindicate the members of the committee as well as the Senate against covert charges and innuendoes of partisanship in the decision of these contests, we will embody the report entire. Here it is:

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the investigation of the election qualification and return of O. P. Johnson, Senator from the Eighth Senatorial District, beg leave respectfully to report:

That they have carefully examined the testimony produced before them, and while they are satisfied that threatening speeches were made and much abusive language used by Col. Johnson (commanding the United States force in that election district) a few days before the election, in order to deter voters from the polls; and that the soldiers of the United States or the State of Kentucky were placed by their commanding officers in the vicinity of many of the polls; and that at some of the polls they interfered to prevent a free expression of the will of the people, and that the officer in command actually requiring the judges to receive the votes of three soldiers of the United States, who acknowledged themselves to be non-residents of the election district; yet, inasmuch as a fair average vote was cast at the Senatorial election, and it appears that those persons who appeared at the polls and actually offered to vote, were in almost every instance, permitted to vote, and that the votes of the three soldiers referred to were thrown out by the board to compare the polls, they do not feel authorized to report in favor of vacating the seat of the sitting Senator.

While the committee are of opinion that the Senate should unsparingly refuse a seat to any member whose return they may have reason to believe was procured by military interference or by illegal means, they are, in any case where the election was not "free and equal," they are, at the same time, satisfied that such a power should be exercised with great caution, and in no spirit of partisanship. They, therefore, recommend to the Senate the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That O. P. Johnson, the Senator elect from the Eighth Senatorial District, is entitled to the seat.

JOS. H. CHANDLER,
JOHN L. HELM,
T. P. CARDWELL.

This report demonstrates that, instead of looking at these cases with the eye merely of partisans, the members of the committee rather strained the mantle of charity to cover the faults of the military in that district. If it be true that "at some of the polls they (the military) interfered to prevent a free expression of the will of the people," it does seem to us that the seat ought to have been vacated. However, we do not propose to controvert the propriety of the action of the committee.

WADE HAMPTON.—The Norfolk Virginian pays the following tribute to this well-known and popular gentleman:

This gallant and distinguished gentleman is going abroad for an "uncertain period," as he informs us in his beautiful disfranchisement by the direction of a Deputy Assessor of the United States and half a dozen private individuals, acting under the instructions of an Assessor of the United States resident in another county. It must not be supposed that the persons thus disfranchised, or even a majority of them, were actually disqualified as voters under our election laws. Mr. Simpson, who seems to have been the principal agent in making out the lists, states in his deposition, which is herewith returned, that not only did they contain the names of returned rebel soldiers, but also the names of those "who were considered in word or deed delinquent, and of decided rebel sympathizers." Numerous witnesses testify to the fact that the lists also included the names of many men who had been consistent friends and advocates of the Union, though opposed to the policy of the Administration. How many other voters were deterred from the polls by the conduct of the military, is of course unknown.

"If, by going abroad for an uncertain period," he means to indicate his expatriation, we deeply regret it, but, be that as it may, go where he will, he carries with him the esteem and admiration of brave men North and South; and when, if his departure be permanent, he goes to his *ultimo domicilio* of his journey, may this consciousness cheer and console him."

Mr. J. W. Gorin, our Senator in the Legislature, arrived at his home here yesterday evening, looking, we are told, fine as silk, and "youthful" as the correspondent of the Louisville Journal could imagine. He has achieved the *soubriquet* of the "living Senator," and, young or old, he will take care of the interests of his constituents, and represent them by the card. In point of actual ability he has few equals, and, in point of industry and energy, he surely has no superior. We wish him a happy Christmas in his reunion with his interesting family.—*Glasgow Times.*

Report of General Carl Schurz on the Condition of the South, &c.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 23.

The report of Carl Schurz on the condition of the South was published this morning. It is quite lengthy, filling sixteen closely-printed columns of the *Tribune*.

General Schurz says that at the time he went South he found the people recovering from the peculiar state of mind into which the surrender of Lee plunged them. He says the public mind was so depressed that if readmission at some future time, under whatever conditions, had been promised, it would have been looked upon as a favor. The most uncompromising rebels prepared for the coming country. The masses remained in a state of fearful expectation.

He says he now finds four classes, whom he characterizes as follows:—First—Those who although having yielded submission to the National Government only when obliged to do so, have clear perceptions of the irretrievable changes produced by war, and honestly endeavor to accommodate themselves to the new order of things. Second—Those whose object it is to have the States without delay restored to their position and influence in the Union, and the people of the States to the absolute control of their home concerns. They are ready, in order to attain that object, to make any ostensible concession that will prevent them from arranging things to suit their taste, as soon as that object is attained.

Third, Large numbers still indulge in a dangerous, which was a customary before and during the war, and still hope for the time when the Southern Confederacy will achieve its independence. This class consists mostly of young men, and comprises loiterers of towns and idlers of the country.

Fourth. The multitude of persons who have no definite ideas about circumstances under which they live and about the course they have to follow; whose intellects are weak, but whose prejudices and impulses are strong and who are apt to be carried along by those who know how to appeal to the latter. All these classes he says are agreed that further resistance to the power of the National Government is useless and submission to its authority a matter of necessity.

All movements in favor of separation from the Union have been practically abandoned, and resistance to our military forces on that score has ceased. The General thinks this kind of loyalty, produced by irresistible pressure of forces, is decidedly of a negative character. He gives proofs, in letters of Federal Generals and others, of outrages committed by the late rebels, and of their hostile attitudes if the troops are withdrawn. He introduces testimony from the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and of soldiers at considerable length upon the status of negroes, and the sentiments of whites toward them.

He thinks justice can only be secured by extending the elective franchise. In the course of his remarks he says: Slaves are emancipated in point of form, but free labor has not yet been put in place of slavery in point of fact; and now, in the midst of this critical period of transition, the National Government is called upon to expect to turn over its whole future development to another power, which, from the beginning, was hostile to it, and has never yet entered into its spirit; leaving that class in whose favor it was made completely without power to protect itself, and to take an influential part in that development.

The history of the world will be searched in vain for a preceding similar to that which did not lead either to a rapid and violent reaction or to most serious trouble and civil disorder. I believe it will prove far more dangerous for the integrity of a loyal self-government if national control in the South be discontinued; while, by discontinuing it too soon, it may be rendered necessary again in the future, when, by continuing it but for a limited time, all such future necessity may be obviated.

He advocates the encouragement of education among the freedmen; and, in his conclusion, makes the following remarks: The loyalty of the masses, and most of the leaders of the Southern people, consists in submission to necessity. The emancipation of the slave is submitted to only in so far as chattel slavery in the old form could not be kept up; but, although the freedman is no longer considered the property of an individual master, he is considered the slave of society, and all independent State legislation will show the tendency to make him such.

Practical attempts on the part of the Southern people to deprive the negro of his rights as freedmen may result in bloody collisions, and will certainly plunge Southern society into reaction, to violence, and anarchical confusion. A solution of the problem will be very much facilitated by enabling all loyal and free labor elements of the South to exercise healthy influence upon legislation. It will hardly be possible to secure freedmen against oppressive class legislation and private persecution, unless he be endowed with a certain measure of political power.

[From the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

Letter from W. H. Hays—Interesting Oil News.

CREELSBORO, KY., DEC. 4th.

The first number of your paper was received a few days since; I wish you the success it deserves, and I doubt not that it will be sustained and liberally patronized by all who are interested in developing the minerals and oils of the State. This ability is regarded as one of the best of sections in Kentucky, and active efforts are being made to fully develop the hands. The Creelsboro Petroleum Company have about thirteen hundred acres of land situated on the south side of the Cumberland river, in Clinton and Russell counties. The Company have sunk one well on Gabbert's farm, half a mile from the river, on Salt Lick Creek; oil was struck at the Gabbert well at the depth of 124 1/2 feet. Limestone Rock is the well yields some thirty-five barrels per day of excellent illuminating oil. The Company have erected derrick, etc., and will commence boring in a few days on the Allen farm, on same creek, about one mile above the Gabbert well. The capital stock of the Company is five hundred thousand dollars. J. L. Waggoner, of Frankfort, is President, and J. B. Temple, of Frankfort, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Kentucky National Petroleum Company have about one thousand acres of land situated on the north side of the Cumberland river, in the counties of Russell and Cumberland. The timbers for derrick and engine are now being prepared for boring a well on the farm of John E. Grider; the boring will commence by or before Christmas. A. W. Bodley, of Frankfort, is President of the Company, and John Massie, of Brownsville, Esquire, of South Carolina, and wherever this Bayard of our country goes, he will carry with him the benedictions of his countrymen.

The late vote which he received for Governor of his State furnishes the occasion of his farewell, and we take peculiar pleasure in annexing to this brief notice of his approaching departure a little extract from the columns of the Home Journal, published in his honor in making out the lists, states in his deposition, which is herewith returned, that not only did they contain the names of returned rebel soldiers, but also the names of those "who were considered in word or deed delinquent, and of decided rebel sympathizers." Numerous witnesses testify to the fact that the lists also included the names of many men who had been consistent friends and advocates of the Union, though opposed to the policy of the Administration. How many other voters were deterred from the polls by the conduct of the military, is of course unknown.

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Mr. J. W. Gorin, our Senator in the Legislature, arrived at his home here yesterday evening, looking, we are told, fine as silk, and "youthful" as the correspondent of the Louisville Journal could imagine. He has achieved the *soubriquet* of the "living Senator," and, young or old, he will take care of the interests of his constituents, and represent them by the card. In point of actual ability he has few equals, and, in point of industry and energy, he surely has no superior. We wish him a happy Christmas in his reunion with his interesting family.—*Glasgow Times.*

GEORGE W. LEMON, Esq.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in giving a sketch of the present Legislature, takes occasion to include our friend Mr. LEMON, speaking of him in terms of admiration, of which he is eminently worthy; but the article leaves an impression that Mr. Lemon is a "radical." If all the members of the Kentucky Legislature were as far from that wretched crime as he is, there would be gentlemen enough in the House to insure the passage of wise and just laws as long as it lasted. Mr. Lemon is a Democrat of long standing and would feel insulted to hear himself spoken of as a radical.—*Maysville Bulletin.*

Respectfully, yours, etc.,

W. H. HAYS.

LETTER FROM HON. T. B. COCHRAN.

LOUISVILLE, DEC. 20, 1865.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Without intending to do me any injustice, I think an article in your paper of to-day will have that effect. Speaking of a debate in the Senate recently, on a proposition to inquire into the propriety of repealing the laws of the State pertaining to slavery, you observe, that "unhappily, for the peace and harmony of Kentucky, there are men in the Legislature, whose political faith is confined to the narrow limits of the old slavery question," and that "the politicians of this day 'seize upon every opportunity for arraigning the General Government, and denouncing those whom the people have charged with its difficult and perilous administration.'" You deeply regret to hear myself, on the occasion referred to, indulge in expressions such as you described. Now, Messrs. Editors, however improper my remarks may have been on that occasion, I must be allowed to say that they were uttered from a love of slavery, but from a regard of the rights of the free white man. I believe that the tendency of the party in power is to subvert the foundations of constitutional liberty in all the States of the Government.

It is this that I oppose, because I think that the right of the white race to self-government is a right which has greater claims on me and every loyal man than the right of the barbarian African to a nominal liberty.

You also remarked that "the rebel element of the State may heartily congratulate the Senator for his bold defense of Jeff. Davis." I do not speak of him at all, except in the sentence you quoted, and that certainly cannot legitimately be construed into his defense. And whether any true Unionist can endorse what I said of the highest officers of the nation ought to depend on his belief as to whether the highest officers of the nation have or have not deliberately and systematically violated the Constitution of the United States, which is the only bond of union, to which alone the loyalty of us all is due. I don't think any Unionist ought to be willing to see the Constitution of his Union subverted even by those who are sworn to maintain it.

I close with one question: From what portion of the Constitution, or from what source whatever, did the President of the United States derive his power to dictate to South Carolina the terms that he should adopt the amendment and change her own Constitution before she could re-assert her relations with the Union? And if South Carolina is not in the Union for the purposes of representation, is she capable to act on the amendment?

Respectfully,

T. B. COCHRAN.

THE STATES IN THE UNION.

The official proclamation of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment by the requisite number of States, and among the States mentioned there being seven of those lately in rebellion, and the Provisional Governors having been withdrawn and the governments handed over to the people, the recognition of the fact that the Southern States are in the Union and are a portion of it, entitled to the rights and privileges belonging to States, is complete. In solemn official form, by the highest authority in the Government, they are declared to be States and not Territories—sovereigns, not dependencies. Upon what plea can they now be deprived of the positions which they are thus recognized to hold, or be remanded to a territorial condition? Would not the Government make itself the laughing stock of the world if it were now to retrace its steps after proclaiming through its chief executive officer that "THE WHOLE NUMBER OF STATES IN THE UNION ARE TWENTY-SEVEN, and that declaration as a lie, and tell the historians to write it down, that there were but twenty-seven."

The withdrawal of Provisional Governors is another and quite as emphatic a form of recognition of the fact that they are States as the other. For if they are not States they have no right to elect their Governors. Territorial Governors are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Thus in every possible form the Federal Government has declared them to be States, and yet the political mountebanks in Congress are mouthing over the question as to whether they are States. If the "Bare Bones Parliament" was made up of such fellows as constitute our Congress, Cromwell did God a service, and his country too, when he drove them from the seats which they disgraced and sent them flying to their homes.—*Lra. Courier.*

Call for an Agricultural Convention at Frankfort, on the 11th of Jan. 1866.

At a meeting of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, in Frankfort, on the 14th inst., a resolution was adopted authorizing the undersigned as a committee to call a convention to assemble at Frankfort on the 11th of January, 1866, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, for the purpose of considering the subject of labor in Kentucky. The present degraded condition of the labor system of the State renders it vastly important that steps should be immediately taken to supply the lack of labor, and with a view thereto to encourage the immigration of a desirable class of laborers to Kentucky. The undersigned, therefore, earnestly urge upon the farmers in all portions of the State to send delegates to the convention. Let every county be well represented. The subjects to be considered embrace the most vital interests of the Commonwealth, and we hope, for the future prosperity and wealth of the State, that the convention will be largely attended.

L. J. BRADFORD,

W. W. SCOTT,

HARRISON TAYLOR,

A. G. HODGES,

Committee.

Repeal of the So-called Expatriation Act of Kentucky.

CHAPTER 39.

An act to repeal an act entitled an act to amend the 15th chapter of the revised statutes entitled "Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1. That an act entitled "An act to amend the 15th chapter of the revised statutes entitled 'Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens,'" passed March 11, 1862, be and the same is hereby repealed; and all persons who may have lost any constitutional rights or privileges by the operation of said act, shall be and are hereby restored to the full and free use and enjoyment of the same as completely as if said act had never been passed.

Section 2. This act shall be in force from its passage, and may be placed in her bar to any prosecution or further proceeding of any indictment or other penal proceeding growing out of said acts.

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

RICHARD T. JACOB,

Speaker of the Senate,

Approved: Decem'r 19, 1865.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,

Governor of Kentucky.

E. L. VAN WINKLE,

Secretary of State.

